CORRIGENDA (23 May 2023)

World health statistics 2023: monitoring health for the SDGs, Sustainable Development Goals

ISBN 978-92-4-007433-0 (print version)

Pages 92, 94, 96, 98, Annex 1, Table 2, column 5, lines 1–4

Delete: Road traffic mortality rate$_k$ (per 100 000 population)

Insert: Road traffic mortality rate$_k$,$^a_y$ (per 100 000 population)

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Page 118, line 46

Delete: $^a_x$ Only public sector reported.

Insert: $^a_x$ Only public sector reported.

$^a_y$ The *Global status report on road safety 2023* (to be published in November 2023) will provide estimates for the year 2021, as well as updated counts for 2019 and prior years, based on more recent data made available since the publication of this edition of *World health statistics*.

These corrections have been incorporated into the electronic file.
CORRIGENDA (28 July 2023)

World health statistics 2023: monitoring health for the SDGs, Sustainable Development Goals

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Page 12, left column, lines 5–7

Delete: With one of the greatest decline of over 40%, the South-East Asia Region nevertheless had the highest prevalence of tobacco use (29.6%) in 2020, whereas the African Region and the Region of the Americas had the lowest prevalences at 10.3% and 16.3%, respectively, in 2020.

Insert: With one of the greatest decline of over 40%, the South-East Asia Region nevertheless had the highest prevalence of tobacco use (29.0%) in 2020, whereas the African Region and the Region of the Americas had the lowest prevalences at 10.3% and 16.3%, respectively, in 2020.

Page 50, left column, lines 31–34

Delete: There was even an increase in the number of deaths – from 11.7 million (UI: 9.9–13.6 million) in 2000 to 12.8 million (UI: 10.1–15.5 million) in 2019 – due to an increase in total population.

Insert: There was even an increase in the number of deaths – from 1.2 million (UI: 1.0–1.4 million) in 2000 to 1.3 million (UI: 1.0–1.6 million) in 2019 – due to an increase in total population.

Page 59, right column, lines 2–4

Delete: In 2019, 4.9% of the global population (381 million people) were pushed or further pushed into extreme poverty due to OOP payments for health.
In 2019, 4.4% of the global population (344 million people) were pushed or further pushed into extreme poverty due to OOP payments for health.

Page 72, left column, lines 29–31; right column, lines 1–3

Delete: The Western Pacific Region is projected to attain the highest life expectancy (82.7 years) at birth by WHO’s 100th anniversary, whereas Africa is projected to remain the most disadvantaged region where the newborns in 2048 are expected to live 15 fewer years on average than their counterparts in Western Pacific (Figure 3.1).

Insert: The Western Pacific Region is projected to attain the highest life expectancy (82.4 years) at birth by WHO’s 100th anniversary, whereas Africa is projected to remain the most disadvantaged region where the newborns in 2048 are expected to live 15 fewer years on average than their counterparts in Western Pacific (Figure 3.1).